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EQUAL RIGHTS

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

Vol. 29, No. 8 SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1943

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COPY

Rupert Hughes—Equal Rights Advocate

Whenever the World needs a Champion, one is sure to arise . . . Thus those who seek equal justice under law for men and women have found a worthy Champion in Rupert Hughes (world-renowned author, historian and humorist), who on "Woman Suffrage Day," on his regular weekly broadcast, Sunday, August 29th, from Hollywood, Calif., over NBC, at 1 P. M., E. W. T., gave the following broadcast:

* * *

THREE days and twenty-three years ago the women of the United States were given the right to vote throughout the Nation, by way of the Nineteenth Amendment. This was four amendments and fifty years after male *slaves* were given the right to vote. Since then, a number of devoted women have been fighting for further amendment of the Constitution to remove the legal distinction between men and women.

But as men have always found other men unwilling either to grant other men their liberty, or fight for their own, so women were the chief opponents in the long fight for woman's suffrage; and now women are putting up a stiff fight against accepting equal rights or letting other women accept them.

About a fortnight ago, in Cleveland, the National Consumers' League put out a letter signed by eighty women opposing the Equal Rights Amendment. Many of the women are very prominent. The reason they give for opposing the amendment is that "it would open the flood-gates to exploitation of women workers and jeopardize protective legislation essential for the health of mothers."

It is hard to see how enlarging the powers of women would open flood-gates to their detriment, or harm to mothers. Expectant fathers are certainly not harmed by the complete emancipation of the males.

Congressman John M. Costello, of Los Angeles, has just pointed out that, of the three million Federal employees on *desk* jobs 37% are women, while in the aircraft and *heavy industries,* from 40% to 60% are women. And that shows how men protect women.

The objections made by the eighty ladies to the Equal Rights Amendment are summed up by one lady in the phrase: "It is a gold brick that may glitter, but would hurt if it hit."

The word "glitter" reminds me of the way the Declaration of Independence was fought by our male forefathers. Its opponents were many and prominent. They called it a mass of "glittering generalities." They also called it "false and frivolous," "absurd and visionary," "unsafe and ruinous," "contemptible and extravagant," and "so crude" that it is difficult to suppose any serious thinker ever held the idea.

When it was proclaimed, many patriotic Americans wept, many others flocked to the British Army and joined the Tories, who out-numbered the patriot troops.

As for the legislation passed for women's protection, which keeps a bureau of 200 employed in Washington, a woman sends me statistics to prove that "in the 21 years since New York State formed its famous Division of Women in Industry, it has procured laws *for women only* in only six industries; and in not one of those industries have they procured even the minimum wage which they claim is necessary for decent minimum living."

One of the prettiest problems of the peace is going to be "What's to be done with the women workers?" The number of them working outside the home has increased by three million, while the number of men workers dropped nearly the same number. There are now 17,000,000 women workers and 37,200,000 men. That means that the women are nearly half the men.

Senator Truman says: "The last war put the women into the offices and they never left them. This war has put them into the factories. Let no one imagine that the women will permit themselves to be shunted out of these jobs."

But Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, says that: "Women have a chance of staying in the aircraft factories, but they probably will be pushed out of other work back into clerical jobs."

Miss Anderson signed that letter opposing the Equal Rights Amendment, yet she says grimly: "Men working on war and post-war problems never think of women and their problems. Women must speak up for themselves."

That is what the National Woman's Party is trying to do in pleading for the Equal Rights Amendment. I, for one, can't see how anybody could possibly lose by losing inequality and gaining equality.

(Editor's Note. The readers of EQUAL RIGHTS can never adequately express their appreciation of the service which Rupert Hughes has rendered to the cause of equal justice under law for men and women. In his Radio Talk No. 19, above quoted, and in many previous ones, Mr. Hughes has ably and convincingly expressed his whole-hearted approval of this great movement for human equality.)

Equal Rights

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933.

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District of Columbia: ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the District aforesaid, personally appeared Dora G. Ogle, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the Business Manager of EQUAL RIGHTS, and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, National Woman's Party, 144 B Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

Editor: Anna Kelton Wiley, 2345 Ashmead Place, Washington, D. C.

Business Manager: Mrs. Dora G. Ogle, 144 B St. N. E., Washington, D. C.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

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4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by her.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is: (This information is required from daily publications only.)

DORA G. OGLE, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23rd day of September, 1943.
CHAS. E. ALDEN, Notary Public, D. C.
(My commission expires August 27, 1947.)

Radio Talk By Laura M. Berrien

Over Station WINX, Washington, D. C., August 26, 1943
Mrs. Frances Troy Northcross, Hostess

TODAY is the twenty-third anniversary of the ratification of the 19th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, which gave women one—just one—measure of equality.

Under its terms neither the United States nor any state can deny or abridge the right of suffrage on the ground of sex.

The Equal Rights Amendment, following closely the wording of the woman suffrage amendment, provides:

"Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

This Amendment is on the Senate Calendar awaiting the vote. It is before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, having been voted out by the Sub-Judiciary Committee with a unanimously favorable recommendation.

It should be passed, when Congress convenes, by the Senate and the House of Representatives, with the greatest possible expedition, and sent to the States for ratification.

Already we have waited too long for this measure of justice. In the twenty years which have elapsed since it was first introduced in Congress, an ever increasing number of women have given their time, money, effort, in fact their very lives, working to obtain and to make secure by constitutional amendment equal eligibility to public office, equal control of their property, equal right to the care and custody of their children, equal inheritance rights, equal right to contract for their services, or, as Susan B. Anthony expressed it, "perfect equality of rights, civil and political."

Women must have equality under the law, must have it NOW, must have it guaranteed permanently by constitutional amendment. We do not forget the dark days of unemployment.

Objections, once vociferously urged against the Amendment, have been abandoned one after the other. The chief objection NOW is based on the fact that the Equal Rights Amendment will nullify the so-called protective legislation for women only, those laws which limit a woman's hours of employment, while her male competitor is free to bargain advantageously for his time and a half; laws which fix a minimum wage for the woman, leaving her male competitor free to undercut her; laws which make a woman a less desirable employee than a man, thus rendering it more difficult for her to obtain employment, to retain employment, and to advance in employment.

Raymond Gram Swing has said: "When there is a shortage of jobs, it is like a shortage of lifeboats, when a ship is sinking. Only the moral code isn't there to save the women. There goes up another deep-throated cry 'send the women back home, give the jobs to the men'. And this cry is then rationalized by reviving the old creed of male superiority. It is a foolish creed in a modern world."

Yes, this restrictive legislation for women is rationalized into protection. Just recently great publicity was given to a letter which opposed the Equal Rights Amendment (I quote):

"Because while men and women are equal in rights, they are not identical in economic and social functions, or in physical capacity." Does anybody think that ALL men are identical—identical, mind you—in economic and social functions? Does anybody think all men are identical in physical capacity?

It is our contention that whatever laws are necessary or desirable to protect against exploitation should be based upon the nature of the work and not on the sex of the worker. If work is tedious or hazardous, or strenuous, men as well as women should be safeguarded in its performance.

Our opponents in the past have said that the employment of men could not be restrained by regulations relating to the conduct of the work because such would deny them their constitutional guarantee of freedom of contract.

This no longer holds, because the Supreme Court in the Darby Lumber Case (Feb. 3, 1941) held that a minimum wage law—the Fair Labor Standards act—applying to both men and women was valid, and in Holden v. Hardy (169 U. S. 336) it was held that it is within the legislative power to fix maximum hours.

Until lately our opponents have urged, against the Amendment, that women could not serve as soldiers in time of war. Time and the WACS, the WAVES, the SPARS, the WAFS, the Nurses' Corps and all the other uniformed groups have answered this objection.

And yet in spite of these and the other services of women in the factories and in the thick of all the driving activities

(Continued on Page 71)

New York Herald Tribune Comes Out Unqualifiedly For The Amendment

(Editorial)

Twenty-three years ago women, playing a greatly increased role in every human activity by reason of the first world war, asked to share the responsibility for elections with men. So asking, they could not be denied. It was as a simple act of justice that the Nineteenth Amendment was ratified.

Viewing the status of women today—in industry, in the armed services, in the responsibilities of the modern home—we have reached the conclusion that the next step in their advance cannot be delayed. We urge upon Congress the adoption of the following amendment for submission to the several states:

> *"Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."*

Various objections have been raised to this proposed alteration in our fundamental law. Some of them come from able and high-minded women who battled for protective legislation for women at a time when it was sadly needed. We believe that this fight has been won and that the principle of protection for the health and welfare of human beings has become a part of the general creed of people as well as of the courts.

On one point in this protective legislation we have always differed with its proponents, that of night work for women. Work has to be carried on by night as well as day and we believe that women should have the right to decide which time they prefer. Conditions pertaining to health should be handled through the category of health, not of sex. We recognize that the women who have signed a public statement opposing the amendment made a real contribution in the past. In our judgment the spirit of their efforts will be preserved while the many existing inequities throughout the country will be done away with through the passage of this amendment.

Like the suffrage amendment of a generation ago, the change comes as an inevitable phase of the era in which we live. When countless thousands of women have entered industry and the armed services to help save their nation, it is idle to attempt to withhold from them the equality to which they are entitled. The precise application of the amendment would wait upon the action of Congress. Its spirit, whether in respect to opportunity or reward, would be instantly recognizable. It would grant nothing which women did not deserve. It would destroy no safeguard which seemed appropriate . It would simply establish in the law the standard toward which every civilized people has been gradually advancing by the slower routes of custom and economic change.

We feel that the passage of the amendment is a logical product of the years through which the nation is passing. We urge its acceptance upon Congress and the states.

—From New York *Herald-Tribune*, Monday, Sept. 20, 1943.

(*Editor's Note:* The appearance of this striking Editorial has occasioned great rejoicing among the supporters of the Amendment and will be a powerful factor toward its success.)

"I would rather be exposed to the inconvenience of too much liberty than to those attending too small a degree of it."

—Jefferson.

Letter From Dr. Ernest R. Groves

(Sociologist, Author, Lecturer)

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

July 27, 1943.

MRS. HARVEY W. WILEY,
Editor EQUAL RIGHTS.

Dear Mrs. Wiley:

I am now working on a new edition of *The American Woman*, adding a chapter and bringing the history of women in this country up to date. I am sending you this paragraph which you may use in EQUAL RIGHTS if it fits in with your purposes. If I in this way can contribute to your cause I shall be happy.

The protective legislation for women which has developed in the United States served well as a temporary scaffolding when woman was so legally and socially limited that she was unable to defend her own interests, but it has now become an anachronism, a structure out of accord with the progress toward the equality of the sexes that has already taken place in this country. It is never easy to remove advances accomplished through struggle and sacrifice, but the forward going of woman's welfare cannot be anchored even in the benevolence of the early years of this century. The interests of women have already matured beyond the need for a legislative guardianship and now require legal equality with men.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) ERNEST R. GROVES.

Pennsylvania Federation Of Democratic Women

The following resolution was unanimously passed at a meeting of the Board of the Pennsylvania Federation of Democratic Women, Harrisburg, Pa., August 12, 1943.

Whereas: Owing to the request of our Government that travel be curtailed as much as possible during the War Emergency, and

Whereas: Because of this request the Pennsylvania Federation of Democratic Women refrained from meeting in annual convention in 1943,

Therefore Be It Resolved: That the members of the board, meeting in Harrisburg, August 12, 1943, do hereby on behalf of the Federation re-endorse the resolution supporting the Equal Rights Amendment which was passed unanimously at the convention held in York in June, 1942, and

Further Be It Resolved: That a copy of this resolution be sent to Senator Guffey and the Democratic Members of Congress from Pennsylvania with the urgent request that they vote for the Equal Rights Amendment when it is brought up for passage.

Los Angeles County Federation For Amendment

The Los Angeles County Federation of Women's Clubs, representing 12,000 women, has gone on record as approving the proposed equal rights amendment to the Federal Constitution. The executive committee's vote that the county federation follow the lead of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in this indorsement was taken this week.—Los Angeles *Times*, July 22, 1943.

Equal Pay For Illinois Women

Springfield, Ill., July 23.—Equal-pay-for-women legislation, applying to manufacturers only and effective July 1, 1944, was signed today by Governor Dwight H. Green. The measure is designed to require employers of six or more persons to pay men and women equal wages for equal work, with allowances for experience, skills and other differentials. The bill provides that violations shall be misdemeanors punishable by fines of $25 to $100. —New York *Herald Tribune*, Saturday, July 24, 1943.

Congress Opens

By ANITA POLLITZER

Vice-Chairman, National Congressional Committee

Congress reassembled on September 14th. We began work at once in preparation for the vote in the House Judiciary Committee. The Amendment was the unfinished business before the Committee, it will be remembered, when Congress recessed in July. The Amendment may be brought up for a vote in the Judiciary Committee at any time.

The first friend we saw as the members returned was Representative Weaver of North Carolina. We ran into him by chance just as he was entering his office. "I am here—all ready to take up the Equality Amendment and vote it out of the Judiciary Committee," he said. "I haven't seen anyone else yet and I don't know how the other men feel, but I am ready." Representative Weaver, as Chairman of the Sub-Committee that reported the Amendment to the full Committee, is taking a poll for us of the Democratic members on the Committee. Representatives Cravens of Arkansas and Byrnes of New York, the other two Democratic members of the Sub-Committee, are actively assisting Mr. Weaver in his effort to obtain immediate favorable action by the full Judiciary Committee.

Next we saw Judge Robsion on the Republican side. "I am growing more and more interested," he told us. "This measure is so just that I find it difficult to understand how anyone can oppose it." Judge Robsion is taking the Committee poll for us among the Republican members.

Representative Springer of Indiana came back convinced that there is a very real interest in the Amendment in his district. He told us that he could not see how anyone could hear the two sides regarding the Amendment and not be with us. "All the logic of the case is on your side," he said.

Representative Ditter of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Republican National Congressional Committee, said, "Of course, I am for the Equal Rights Amendment. It is in our Republican National Platform. I would be for it for that reason, if for no other. I am for it for a second reason: the women of my state are for it and want me to work for its adoption. I am for it for a third reason: it is Right and Just."

Colorado Springs City Federation

RESOLUTION

The Executive Board, of the City Federation of Women's Clubs of Colorado Springs, Colorado, representing over 500 women in session assembled, unanimously passed the following resolution July 21st, 1943:

Whereas, women are working side by side with men in the war effort, and in industry and on the home front, releasing men for combat duty, it is their right to be given an equal status before the law with men. Millions of women in a score of women's organizations are seeking the removal of all discriminations against women, through the amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment now before Congress will establish a just position for the women citizens of the country long overdue. As citizens of the state of Colorado, we call upon you, as members of the Congress representing this state, to support the Equal Rights Amendment and to do all in your power to secure its adoption as part of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each member of the Colorado delegation in Congress.

Resolution Adopted By Broome County (N. Y.) Republican Woman's Club, June 3, 1943

Throughout history, American women have been called upon to share equal responsibilities with men, while enduring many discriminations and inequalities themselves. In this great battle for freedom for others they have continued to accept responsibilities, and have distinguished their sex in countless acts of courage and heroism. That full freedom for women may be recognized as a part of the planning for a post-war world, it seems appropriate and just that they be given equal rights before the law without further delay. To this end, the Broome County Republican Woman's' Club endorses the Equal Rights Amendment, and directs that copies of such endorsement be forwarded to Hon. Edwin A. Hall and Hon. Clarence Hancock, Representatives in Congress, and to Hon. James M. Mead and Hon. Robert F. Wagner, United States Senators, with the request that they support the measure when it is presented for action.

Connecticut State Federation

Dear Mrs. Babcock:

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the Connecticut State Federation of Women's Clubs held in New Haven, July 20, 1943, it was moved, seconded and so voted, that the Executive Board C. S. F. W. C. go on record as favoring the Equal Rights Amendment.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) MARY M. TEEPLE,
(Mrs. Clifford A. Teeple)
Recording Secretary.

Quota Club Of Binghamton, N. Y.

Since American women are rendering distinguished and loyal service, and are so willingly sharing equal responsibility with men in this great battle for freedom for others, it seems only right that they also have equal rights before the law and be guaranteed their own freedom for all time.

To this end the Quota Club of Binghamton endorses the Equal Rights Amendment, and directs that copies of such endorsement be forwarded to Hon. Edwin A. Hall and Hon. Clarence E. Hancock, Representatives in Congress, and to Hon. James M. Mead and Hon. Robert F. Wagner, United States Senators, with the request that they support the measure when it is presented for action.

HELEN R. SCHOLDERER,
MARY J. HALPIN,
LEDA R. SCUDDER,
By-Laws and Resolutions Committee.

Women Beat Record On Job Saftety

In an article appearing in "Labor Information Bulletin," U. S. Dept. of Labor, April 1943, Page 4, it is stated that women are as safe as men in the same jobs and often beat the safety record of men, as women generally adhere more closely to standard safe practices.

The article further states:

"Straws in the wind, such as this very limited check of plant experience, suggest that employers of women need have no worries about a sudden rise in accidents just because they are employing more women. New workers—men or women—always need special safety and job instruction; accident-prevention work is always important to production."

This illustrates the point the N.W.P. always makes that working regulations should be the same for men and women.

Lucy Stone---Crusader For Equality

By RAMONA BARTH

IN 1843, 100 years ago, Lucy Stone started out for Oberlin College, her purse light and her wardrobe scanty, but "her head full of intelligence and heart with courage." She was the first Massachusetts woman to take a college degree.

Lucy Stone was born in West Brookfield, Mass., on August 13, 1818, the eighth of nine children. Her mother had milked eight cows the night before Lucy's birth, a sudden shower having called the men into the fields to save the hay. "Oh, dear, she said sadly, "I'm sorry it's a girl. A woman's life is so hard." Lucy was soon to learn the truth of her mother's words but obstacles were to become only a goad constantly moving her rebellious spirit to action. She refused to accept blindly the status quo in church and family life. An orthodox Congregationalist, she early adopted the Unitarian role of "Seeker of Truth." To the discomfort of all about her, she began to question. She questioned the male prerogative to rule in home and church. Why should her mother submit to the tyrannical rule of her father? Her mother quoted the Bible: "Thy desire shall be to thy husband and he shall rule over thee." At that Lucy questioned the Bible. She would go to college to study Greek and Hebrew, read it in the original to see if the texts were correctly translated. Thereby did she question the exclusion of women from higher education.

When her father heard of her wish to go to college, he said in all seriousness, "Is the child crazy?" He helped Lucy's two brothers go to college, but Lucy would have to earn the money to go herself. At the age of twelve, in addition to her work on the farm—washing for ten and twelve people, cooking and mending and cleaning—she picked berries and chestnuts and sold them to buy books. She taught in the district schools to earn money to get an education. Nothing could stop her.

She finally accumulated enough money to enter Mt. Holyoke Seminary, but illness at home brought her stay to a close in three months. After putting a copy of *The Liberator* into the library and airing her anti-slavery views, she became aware of the dangers of free discussion on controversial issues. Mary Lyon in a private conference told her, "You must remember the slavery question is one about which the best people are divided." Lucy, then as later, was unimpressed by the argument of expediency.

At the age of twenty-five, she finally set off, after nine years of scrimping and hard work, for the only college which in 1843 admitted women, Oberlin. She slept on grain sacks among the freight and the horses on the deck of a lake steamer to Ohio. At college she taught and did housework to pay her way, cooking her own food in her room to make ends meet. She had but one new dress during her entire college career and did not get home during the course. Her father, admiring her dauntlessness, gradually melted during her stay at Oberlin, sending her money and giving her what encouragement a man of his rough exterior could show.

At Oberlin, she was always in trouble with "The Ladies' Board" because of her viewpoints and her actions, which did not conform with the norm. She sat in church without a bonnet. She organized a debating society among the girls. She taught a refugee slave. She felt that a married woman ought to keep her own name. When the faculty appointed her to write a graduation essay, to be read by a man, of course, she refused to write it unless she could read it herself. A trustee of the college summed up her mental keenness as he warned a new student to beware of her. "She is a bright student," he said of Lucy, "and there is nothing against her character, but she is a young woman of strange and dangerous opinions. She is a Garrisonian, and she is planning to become a public speaker, and she is always talking about woman's rights. You had better not have much to do with her." * * *

While she was lecturing on antislavery, Rev. Samuel May, agent of the Antislavery Society, kindly told Lucy not to bring in "woman's rights." "Mr. May," Lucy said, "I was a woman before I was an abolitionist; I must speak for the women." The Society did not wish to lose her and a compromise agreement was made, allowing Lucy to continue her pioneer crusade for women. With no co-operation and backing, tacking up her own announcements, holding meetings despite the catcalls and pepper-burning, even being hosed with ice cold water, Lucy Stone carried on a one-woman crusade for Woman's Rights. One minister giving notice of her lecture stated, "At 5 o'clock a hen will undertake to crow like a cock at the Town Hall. Anybody who wants to hear that kind of music will, of course, attend." The ridicule was even greater during the years she wore the famous Bloomer costume, the first blow struck for dress reform. She converted many women to the Suffrage Cause, among them Susan B. Anthony, Julia Ward Howe, and Francis E. Willard. Lucretia Mott, then over 60, at the height of Lucy's campaign was constantly pleading for more noise about the woman's cause. "Lucy Stone," she wrote a friend, is worth a dozen quiet workers."Lucy was the "Morning Star of the Woman's Movement," already lecturing for woman's rights in 1847, a year before the Seneca Falls Convention organized by Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. This event, of great historical interest, was nevertheless chiefly a local meeting. When Lucy, two years later, headed the First National Woman's Rights Convention, she launched the Cause on a national scale. The report of this convention greatly interested and inspired Mrs. Taylor (afterwards Mrs. John Stuart Mill). Mrs. Stanton said, "Lucy Stone was the first person by whom the heart of the American public was deeply stirred on the Woman question."

Lucy's plans for spinsterhood were upset by Henry Blackwell who successfully won her after his wooing with a copy of Plato and long letters on equal rights. He convinced her that together they could do more for the cause than she could do alone. "If she had not believed that it might be so, she would never have married me," he later said. The couple drew up a mutual Protest against the inequalities of the marriage law, Henry Blackwell publicly renouncing the prerogatives the law conferred upon him. The Protest was read and signed as part of the wedding ceremony with the hearty concurrence of Rev. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, a fellow-worker in the cause of equal rights. He assented gladly, as did her husband, with Lucy's insistence upon keeping her own name. He wrote, "I have always wondered that women did not feel as indignant about the merging of their own individuality as I felt for them." Colonel Higginson was then pastor of the Unitarian Church in Worcester, derisively called "the church of the Jerusalem wildcats" because it espoused so many unpopular causes. * * *

In addition to her work on the lecture platform, Lucy organized the American Woman Suffrage Association in 1869, and was chairman of the executive committee for many years. She and Henry published the *Woman's Journal*, history-maker and history-recorder for the suffrage cause, initiating a great work in propagandist journalism. The *Woman's Journal* was published for 47½ years, a length of life almost unprecented in a reform paper. * * *

Active to the end, she dictated an editorial for the *Woman's Journal* published only eleven days before her death. Her final words to her daughter on her death bed as she passed away on October 18, 1893, were, "Make the world better." * * *

Eleven hundred persons filled the historic church where the funeral services were held, to its utmost capacity. *The Christian Register* said, "Never have we seen in Boston a more representative gathering of people interested in social philanthropic and political reform."

Henry Blackwell whispered to his daughter as they waited for the funeral procession to move forward, "She leads us still." * * *

—Printed by permission of *The Christian Register*, Unitarian, Boston, Mass.

Women And Postwar Reconstruction

Speaking at the opening of a Women's Rights Collection at Radcliffe College, August 26, Vera Michelis Dean, Director of Research of the Foreign Policy Association, deplored the fact that so far women have been excluded from government schools which are now training men for service in the Allied Military Government for occupied countries. She urged that women leaders dedicate themselves to the task of seeing that the proper training is made available to women of experience and judgment so that they will be able to share with men in solving the difficult problems of postwar reconstruction. Women, she said, can bring to the postwar reconstruction the vital concept that the decisions involved must be seen in terms of their effect on human welfare rather than in terms of boundary stones and raw materials.

Mrs. Dean urged the younger women of today to train themselves as men do for public jobs, and added that women should be in policy-making positions today. The continued fight for the freedom of women, she added, is part and parcel of the fight for the freedom of mankind. "In lands where women today have not rights, men have none either. It is now a struggle in which men and women must work together and work on the basis of equality."

Equal Rights Radio Committee

As another step in the campaign for the Equal Rights Amendment, the National Woman's Party announces the formation of an Equal Rights Radio Committee. Miss Jean Wold of Washington, D. C., has accepted the Chairmanship of the Committee. Mrs. Gaeta Boyer of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Mildred Palmer of New York, former executive secretary of the New York City Branch of the Woman's Party, have offered their assistance to Miss Wold in launching the Radio Committee.

Miss Wold is well known to Woman's Party members through her services, over many years, to the equality cause. Miss Wold was one of the directors of the Equal Rights Pageant at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1923, when the campaign for the Equal Rights Amendment was launched. Later she was one of the organizers of the Equal Rights Pageant at Westport-on-Lake Champlain. Two of Miss Wold's sisters were imprisoned during the suffrage campaign.

Miss Wold stated, on taking the Radio Chairmanship:

"It is of paramount importance that the public be informed of the disabilities still existing in laws affecting women. Many believe that when women got the vote they had secured full equality. Of course, this is far from the truth and the public should know it.

"There is no better medium for informing the people than the radio. For this reason a national Radio Committee has been formed at Headquarters in Washington.

"Each State and local chapter of the Woman's Party is strongly urged to organize a Radio Committee for local work.

"Try to mark all anniversaries of important events to women with a radio program: the birthdays of the pioneer leaders—Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton; the anniversary of the passage of the Suffrage Amendment; the date it was ratified in your own State. If your State or locality has or has had an outstanding feminist, honor her anniversary."

The Radio Committee will begin work in September, putting Equal Rights before the radio audience of the United States on all networks. The success of this effort will depend largely on the co-operation of State and local branches of the Woman's Party. Please make appointments of local Radio Chairmen and send the names to Miss Wold, National Woman's Party Headquarters, 144 B Street N. E., Washington 2, D. C.

Maud Duval Williams

With the death of Maud Duval Williams, the Industrial Council of the National Woman's Party has lost a valued and loyal member. Her fight for Equal Rights for Women was untiring and an inspiration to all who knew her. It was her life and breath.

Forced through widowhood to support herself and her three small sons—all three now in the armed forces—she returned to her work in the printing trade. At this time the New York State law did not permit women in the printing trade to work on the night shift. Maud realized the injustice and hardship caused by this law, and joined the women who were fighting for equal protection and opportunity for all workers regardless of sex. Finally, a decision to remove night work restrictions was won. Although this injustice was remedied, Maud Williams, conscious of the remaining injustices confronting all wage-earning women, became a Founder of the National Woman's Party in order to help win Equal Rights for women in industry and in all other respects. She frequently appeared before legislative committees in Albany in opposition to wage and hour bills applying to women only; she spoke before Congressional hearings in Washington in support of the Equal Rights Amendment; she was a representative at the conference of the Open Door International in Berlin in June, 1929, and a forceful speaker there in behalf of industrial equality.

In spite of ill health, Mrs. Williams carried on her work as proofreader on The New York *Herald-Tribune* with courage and fortitude. I have often heard her say that she did not expect to live to realize any benefits for herself but that she was making the fight with the hope that life would be easier for the generations of younger women who would follow.

In addition to being a Founder in the National Woman's Party, she was a member of Typographical Union No. 6; President of Equal Rights for Women; a member of the Women's Equal Opportunity League of New York; and a former President of the Catholic Society for the Betterment of Conditions for Working Women.

The National Woman's Party in its fight for Equal Rights will miss Maud Williams.

CLARE LIGGETT,
Member of Industrial Council,
National Woman's Party.

Emma Maddox Funck Bequest

August 18, 1943.

MISS LAURA M. BERRIEN,
Treasurer, National Woman's Party..

Dear Miss Berrien:

The enclosed contribution to the cause of equal rights for women is from the estate of the late Emma Maddox Funck, Maryland suffrage leader, who spent a long life working for the rights of women and refused to let death end her efforts.

So on this 23rd anniversary of the ratification of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment to the Constitution of the United States which gave American women the ballot, I know she would be happy to assist in reaching the goal of equality which is much nearer now than during her lifetime, despite the Atlantic Charter which aims merely at freedom for "all the men" in all the lands.

Mrs. Funck fought for suffrage when the going was really tough. More than once she was stoned as she stood on her soap-box making her plea for justice.

By her last Will, Mrs. Funck created a trust consisting of five Baltimore ground rents to be used to further equal rights for women through the Maryland Branch of the National Woman's Party of which Mrs. Alma Harrison Ambrose is now President. This trust fund was set up as a memorial to Mrs. Funck's older sister, Margaret Maddox, who was for many years a teacher in the Baltimore schools, and is called the "Margaret Maddox Memorial Trust." Mrs. Funk felt that while her sister Margaret had done a great deal for the cause so dear to the three Maddox sisters, her part had been less spectacular than the parts played by herself and her younger sister, Etta Maddox, who fought a legal battle through the courts and legislature to enable women to practice law in Maryland and herself became Maryland's first regularly admitted woman lawyer. Since the time of Margaret Brent, Maryland's and America's first woman attorney in fact, man-made laws had reserved the practice of law for men only in the "Free State".

The redemption of one of the rents in the trust fund now makes available in cash the sum of $500, which in my opinion can be better used now than invested for future use. Since discretion to decide such matters was reposed in me as trustee of the fund by Mrs. Funck, I am forwarding to you with the full approval and consent of the Maryland Branch of the National Woman's Party a check in the amount of $500 to be used in accordance with the terms of Mrs. Funck's Will for the furtherance of the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment. Sincerely yours,

HELEN ELIZABETH BROWN,
Trustee, Margaret Maddox Memorial Trust.

The Book Shelf

By ALMA LUTZ

CHAMPION OF WOMEN, *The Life of Lillie Devereux Blake.* By Katherine Devereux Blake and Margaret Wallace. Fleming H. Revell Co., N. Y., 1943. $3.00.

KATHERINE DEVEREUX BLAKE has made an interesting contribution to the printed record of the great democratic movement for woman's rights in *Champion of Women,* her biography of her mother, Lillie Devereux Blake. Her book sheds new light on important events and characters through Mrs. Blake's diary and heretofore unpublished letters. For example, her chapter on the woman suffrage amendment gives increased evidence that the amendment should have been called the Stanton-Anthony Amendment, if not the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Amendment. While I do not agree with many of Miss Blake's conclusions regarding Miss Anthony, I believe it is necessary to record criticism as well as praise in order to get a complete picture. If we only look at Miss Anthony as the Saint of Woman Suffrage, we are not realistic. She was a great woman with a great idea, a woman with fine principles, but like all human beings, she had her faults as well as her virtues and her determined purpose antagonized fellow workers as well as opponents. Criticism cannot detract from the greatness of her work for women, nor can blind praise add to it. There are times when I think Miss Blake allows her personal loyalty to her mother to color her criticism. Close personal ties make impersonal judgment difficult.

Lillie Devereux Blake was a great woman and a brilliant leader, a mother of whom a daughter could well be proud. Beautiful, with the social graces of a Southern belle, intelligent and witty, she had a charm which readily won friends and sometimes aroused jealousy. She was one of the popular novelists of her day, and for many years supported herself and her two daughters by writing fiction and contributing to newspapers and magazines. In 1869 in New York, her interest in woman's rights was aroused, and from then on she devoted her life to the cause. For 11 years she served brilliantly as president of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, bringing to the work rare political ability. Through her efforts school suffrage was granted to women and laws were passed making fathers and mothers joint guardians of their children, enabling a woman to make a will without her husband's consent, and providing that women should serve as trustees of public institutions in which women are placed. Her bill to enfranchise women in New York was introduced in 1885. During the New York Constitutional Conventions she worked indefatigably for woman suffrage. The appointment of women to take the census in 1880 and 1890 was the result of her efforts. She was undoubtedly the first woman in New York to campaign actively against candidates who opposed equal rights measures. She was a brilliant speaker and an able presiding officer.

In the opinion of many she was the logical successor to Miss Anthony as president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, but Carrie Chapman Catt, as Miss Anthony's choice, was elected. Mrs. Blake always felt that in spite of her own personal loyalty to Miss Anthony and to work for suffrage, she never had Miss Anthony's approval or confidence and that Miss Anthony depreciated her accomplishments. The two women were poles apart temperamentally and it is not surprising that they did not always see eye to eye or appreciate each other fully. They differed in methods of work. Miss Anthony, especially in her later years, insisted on hewing straight to the suffrage line, while Mrs. Blake thought that work for equal rights should go hand in hand with work for suffrage. Mrs. Blake was convinced that only as women learned to work politically by improving state laws affecting women would they be prepared to use the vote when they got it. Perhaps over-emphasis on the vote and too little emphasis on equal rights in general fostered the type of woman who, like the last president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, today opposes the Equal Rights Amendment. It is something to think about.

Margaret Wallace collaborated with Miss Blake in the writing of *Champion of Woman.*

An Open Letter To Miss Anderson

MISS MARY ANDERSON, *Director,*
Woman's Bureau,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Anderson:

Your article in the New York Times Magazine of July 18th, "16,000,000 Women at Work," is a convincing argument for equal rights in the field of industry.

As a settlement worker in sympathy with the Women's Trade Union League, as a member of the League of Women Voters and the American Association of University Women, I have always followed their lead in opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment on the ground that it would undermine protective legislation. I see now that I was wrong.

If that argument ever was plausible, it never was right. Because you cannot bolster a minor good (protective legislation) with a major mistake (inequality under the law).

That the argument is not well based, at least under present conditions, is shown by the fact that it has been abandoned by the League of Women Voters. Their opposition was summed up, in a broadside published this spring, in the contention that the Amendment would clutter the courts.

Experts in labor legislation have pointed out that protective laws now apply to men and women alike or they may apply to women alone when the objective is the welfare of the child. Dr. E. Wight Bakke of Yale University has written a statement on this subject from which I quote as follows: "A banker does not argue that because he does not share the conditions of life of an industrial worker making appropriate safety restrictions, minimum wages, and maximum hours, that rights in these respects should be withheld from industrial workers. Equal rights for male citizens do not preclude special rights for particular groups of male citizens . . ."

In your article in the Times you ask "how much of a gain has been made in the last twenty years? Women are still the lowest-paid workers . . ." And the first to be dropped, regardless of their need!

And think of the effort that has been put into protective legislation these twenty years! Money, sweat, blood ,and tears!

Now I appeal to you and the women of the trade unions, it is time for new tactics! With more self-respect for ourselves we shall win more respect from the captains of industry, whether they be employers or men's trade-unions. The Amendment now before the Senate, "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged—on account of sex," should give women a conscious self-respect and a new courage.

You have pointed out the immense need for work from every man and from every woman who can do anything of use. Every woman should be as sure of her value as a man is—too often this is not the case. That surety can be created by removing the thousand legal discriminations that weigh on women everywhere.

Moreover, how can we preach democracy effectively to the world when it is so imperfect at home?

May I urge you and all women in industry to re-examine your attitude toward the proposed Amendment—as the General Federation of Women's Clubs is now doing?

(MRS.) FLORENCE L. C. KITCHELT, *Vice-Chairman,*
Connecticut State Committee for Equal Rights.

P. S.—The Executive Committee of the Connecticut State Federation of Women's Clubs endorsed the Amendment July 20, 1943, following the same action by the National Board of Directors of the Federation.

Radio Address Of Florence Bayard Hilles

August 26, 1943, Over Station WDEL

IT TOOK seventy-two years of hard constant work, to get the right to vote, and now the logical sequence to that Right is to remove all remaining discriminations based on sex.

Many women who have kept in touch with the advancement of women, know that it has been largely achieved by breaking down the barriers of the law, which we of this country inherit from the old English Common Law which relegated women, especially married women, in many cases to the status of slaves.

Little by little, and very slowly, by the efforts of women, many of the laws restricting or discriminating against women, have either been removed—or equalized. Yet there still exist more than a thousand laws throughout the United States that discriminate against women.

* * *

I wonder how many women in Delaware know that it is not so very long ago, that the "age of consent" in this State, was seven years. It seems incredible that a group of adult men, popularly known as our "protectors," should either, ever have made such a law, or permitted it to remain on our Statute books. This law was removed or changed, by a group of courageous women who bestirred themselves to right a great wrong.

Those of us who think along the lines of necessity, believe that the most primitive right of the human being is the right to make his or her own living. This right—in many states is denied to women by what is known as "protective" legislation, which today, acts generally as restrictive legislation, so that women enter the economic or industrial world on a basis of inequality, and consequently receive less pay, for the same amount of work—as men—and in many cases are prohibited altogether from undertaking certain activities or industries.

In some of the States where protective legislation still continues, it has required special acts of State Legislatures to permit women to work equally with men in war industries. Only a week ago, Miss Mary Anderson, Head of the Women's Bureau of the Labor Department of the United States, is quoted in the New York *Times* as saying, "Women must speak up for themselves, because men working on war and post-war problems never think of women and their problems."

Today, the civil rights of women can be extended or restricted at the caprice of any State legislative authority, so that her right to earn her living in the trades or professions, or the uses of her mind or body, can be defined, permitted or denied, by State legislative authority.

The history of the common law, is the history of master and slave, and woman-kind was at one time in the slave class, and some of the attributes of that status, still cling to her. Today, there is absolutely no reason to regard woman as a weakling, or an inferior. She has demonstrated her ability, in spite of the handicaps imposed upon her by law and custom, and has earned her complete emancipation. In the world of sport, the handicap is placed upon the strong. In our economic or industrial world, it is placed upon the weak.

Here in Delaware we have succeeded in equalizing the following laws:

1st—In the Sessions of 1921-1923, women were given the right by constitutional amendment, to hold all public offices.

2nd—Mothers were given equal rights with fathers, to inherit real estate from their deceased child — regular Session 1923.

3rd—Widows were given the same share in the real estate of deceased husbands, as widowers have in the real estate of deceased wives. Regular Session 1923.

4th—Wives were given equal rights with husbands, to reserve a limited amount of property which cannot be taken to satisfy debts. Regular Session—1923.

5th—Mothers were given equal rights with fathers, to inherit personal property from their deceased children. Regular Session 1925.

6th—Wives were made responsible for their civil wrongs. Regular Session 1925.

The National Educational Association has endorsed the principle of Equal Rights. There is not a teacher in the United States who is not benefitted by an Equal Rights Law.

Probably the best known and most eminent woman educator in this country, was the late Dr. M. Carey Thomas, Dean of Bryn Mawr College, who in a letter to Mrs. Harvey Wiley, Past Chairman of the National Woman's Party, said:

> "After having given the most careful consideration of which I am able, to the present legal and industrial disabilities of American women, and also to what I am convinced will be the beneficial effects of the Equal Rights Amendment, I have reached the conclusion that it ought to be supported by every woman's organization, and by every individual woman in the United States. We women of the older and of the present generation, must combine together to make sure of the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment—that all women should have legal and industrial rights to work, paid by the job, and not by the sex of the worker. All of us who understand the situation hope that the Federation of Women's Clubs will lead the way to victory, by endorsing the Equal Rights Amendment."

* * *

As to our opponents' prediction of the danger of confusion in the Courts because of the Amendment, it is already proven by what we have accomplished that this is more than unlikely, and so far, is untrue.

While it may be the opinion of some that there are not many laws now discriminating against women in Delaware, we must realize that we are acting in conjunction with our sister States on a subject that affects us all. Only within a few years past, we made a law here in Delaware that punished men who refused to assist in fighting fires, and exempted women. Today, because of war, there are women throughout the whole State who are fire wardens, and only recently, in spite of the protest from men, a woman has been appointed as State Fire Inspector, Mrs. Kathleen D. Carter.

Recently our Courts have been crippled as regards jury service because of a foolish law that excuses women from jury service without their having to have any excuse—truly making them legal idiots. Now that our men are off to war, it is difficult to get women to serve on juries who have merely to say that they "do not wish to". With our country at war—cooperation should be our watchword.

There can be no question that the services voluntarily given today by our women in the Navy, the Army, the professions and industries, and various other patriotic organizations, have earned for them the recognition we ask, but so far as it has been given, it is not always on a generous or just scale. Wit-

(Continued on Page 71)

Seneca Falls Day

ON Monday, July 19th, the 95th Anniversary of the First Woman's Rights Convention ever held in the world, at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848, a meeting was organized by the New York City Committee of the National Woman's Party which invited representatives of those groups which have endorsed the Equal Rights Amendment and are carrying on the Equal Rights program laid down at Seneca Falls. The meeting was held at the Bronze Tablet which had been erected by the Board of Education and the N. Y. City Committee of the N. W. P. to Elizabeth Cady Stanton on the site of her New York City home, at the corner of 94th Street and Broadway.

Presiding over the meeting was Anita Pollitzer, Chairman of the N. Y. C. C. of the N. W. P. Speakers were Katherine Devereux Blake, Mary Chase Clark, Christine Kefauver, Frances K. Marlott and Nora Stanton Barney. A telegram was read from Jeanette Marks, N. Y. State Chairman. At the close of the meeting, the following resolution was unanimously carried:

RESOLUTION

On this day, which marks the 95th Anniversary of the First Woman's Rights Convention ever held in the world, at Seneca Falls, New York, representatives of women's groups in New York City meet to pay tribute to the pioneers who called that Convention in 1848 and had the vision to proclaim the equality of human rights.

Appropriately we meet on the site where Elizabeth Cady Stanton lived during the last years of her distinguished life, to honor her and Lucretia Mott, who together called this historic Convention, and their valiant co-workers—men and women—who signed the Declaration of Sentiments.

At this time of world crisis, it seems particularly fitting that our noble records for liberty be acknowledged and cherished.

We reaffirm the Resolutions adopted at Seneca Falls Convention, only one of which—declaring for the right of women to vote—has become a part of the United States Constitution. In the words of the Resolutions adopted at the Seneca Falls Convention, we declare:

> "That all laws which prevent women from occupying such a station in society as her conscience shall dictate, or which place her in a position inferior to that of men, are contrary to the great precept of nature, and therefore of no force or authority."

To this end we demand the immediate adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution, now before Congress, the main clause of which reads:

> "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

We call on our Senators and Representatives from New York to use their power and their votes to help complete the work for the emancipation of women by prompt and favorable action on the Equal Rights Amendment. New York has three members on the House Judiciary Committee. We ask REPRESENTATIVE CLARENCE E. HANCOCK, minority leader of the House Judiciary Committee, of the 35th Congressional District of New York, to support the Equal Rights Amendment and to secure prompt favorable action from the House Judiciary Committee when Congress convenes; this in line with his Party Platform which declared in 1940: "We favor submission by Congress to the States of an amendment to the Constitution providing for equal rights for men and women."

We call on REPRESENTATIVE EMANUEL CELLER, ranking member of the House Judiciary Committee, of the 10th Congressional District of New York, to support the Equal Rights Amendment, in line with its pronouncements for freedom and democracy.

We express great appreciation to REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM T. BYRNE, Member of the House Judiciary Committee, of the 28th Congressional District of New York, for his constant support and his favorable vote on the Equal Rights Amendment, as a member of the Sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, which unanimously favorably reported the Equal Rights Amendment.

Again in the words of the signers of the Seneca Falls Convention, we say: "Firmly relying upon the final triumph of the Right and the True, we do this day affix our signatures to this Declaration."

Katherine Devereux Blake, friend in her youth of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Daughter of Lillie Devereux Blake, Pioneer Suffragist and for 34 years Principal of Public School No. 6, in New York City.

Nora Stanton Barney, Granddaughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

Mrs. Robert Adamson, Chairman of Committee on Pioneers of the Woman Movement; **Dr. Emily Dunning Barringer**, Past President, American Medical Women's Association; **Dr. Ada Chree Reid**, Member American Medical Women's Association; **Miss Jeannette Marks**, New York State Chairman, National Woman's Party; **Miss Anita Pollitzer**, New York City Chairman, National Woman's Party; **Adelaide Stedman**, member New York City Board, National Woman's Party; **Margaret C. Williams**, member New York City Board, National Woman's Party; **Mrs. Arthur Court Holden**, member New York City Board, National Woman's Party; **M. Leslie Black**, member New York City Board, National Woman's Party; **Miss Frances Marlatt**, President New York Federation Business and Professional Women's Clubs; **Dr. Hannah J. Appel**, President Women's Dental Society of New York; **Dr. May Goldfarb**, Representative, Women's Dental Society of New York; **Miss Isabella Henderson**, Representative, American Federation of Soroptimists Clubs; **Catherine Parker Clivette**, President, Greenwich Village Historical Society; **Edith F. Gordon**, President, New York League of Business and Professional Women; **Elizabeth G. Hampton**, President, Republican Business Women, Inc.; **Anna M. Kross**, Judge, Magistrates Court of New York City; **Mary E. Hamilton**, President, American Alliance of Civil Service Women; **Charlotte Payne**, Past President, Saturday's Children; **Catherine Nowell**, President, Saturday's Children; **Mrs. Maria Lawton**, Past President, Empire State Federation of Women's Clubs; **Mrs. Maude Richardson**, Board Member, Parent-Teacher Association, P. S. No. 35, Brooklyn, N. Y.; **Mary Chase Clark**, Lawyer; **Mrs. Jack W. Loeb**, President, Ray Current Events Club; **Mrs. Lillian Sire**, Acting President, Ray Current Events Club; **Christine Kefauver**, Attorney; **Sarah O. Seamer**, Past President, Women's Traffic Club of Greater New York; **Mrs. William F. Carey**, former Vice Chairman, Committee on Patriotism, New York City Federation of Women's Clubs; and numerous other signers.

Letter From Mrs. Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence

President, World Woman's Party for Equal Rights

London, England, 28th July, 1943.

Dear Alice Paul:

I was very pleased to receive your report on the progress of the Lucretia Mott Amendment which at the time when you wrote was before the House Judiciary Committee. I send you my very best wishes for the further progress of this most important amendment.

You will do doubt have heard from Dorothy Evans that a similar movement is being inaugurated in this country, and on September 4th a public meeting will be held to introduce the text of a Blanket Bill designed to sweep all discriminations of sex away; of course, this movement is in its initial stages. It must first come prominently before the electors at the next General Election. Only when endorsed by public opinion could it be taken up and put through by the Government, and of course, it is all too important a measure to be dealt with by any private members or by one political party.

We have a very long way to go in this country before full equality for women is established. For example, when we get a declaration that women must be paid a man's rate when she undertakes to do a man's work, the regulation is rendered void by the reorganization of work so that it comes neither within the category of pre-war men's work or pre-war women's work with the result that women doing precisely the same work in the same conditions must still receive very unequal wages. There are, in fact, many signs that women's position, though in some ways bettered by the exigencies of war, is in an extremely unstable and precarious condition. Unless women are very much alive and alert and united, even the concessions already won will be withdrawn.

With love and greetings and all good wishes,

Ever yours,

(*Signed*) EMMELINE PETHICK-LAWRENCE.

Roll Call Of The States

CALIFORNIA

Menlo Park

"Epic News," published in Oakland, Cal., has carried a number of articles on the Equal Rights Amendment. The last to appear is a fine appeal to write to Members of Congress on its behalf, by Olga K. Robinson, of Menlo Park.

Palo Alto

The N. W. P. Branch in this city celebrated the 95th anniversary of the Seneca Falls Convention at a picnic held at the home of Olga K. Robinson. The speakers were Mrs. Frank Weymouth of Stanford University, and Mrs. Helen Piper of San Francisco; Alice Park, Dr. Mary Wilhelmina Williams, Mrs. Anna Rhodes, Mrs. Natalie Werthuma and Mrs. Jennie Scott Griffiths.

On August 25th, the Branch met to celebrate the 23rd Anniversary of the adoption of the Woman Suffrage Amendment. Mrs. Esther Dresser Kralick and the State Chairman, Mrs. Neenah Hastings Lessemann, were the main speakers.

Dr. Mary Wilhemina Williams has compiled "The Woman Movement for Democracy in the United States of America, since 1917" for the 10th General Scientific Congress of Chile, which is meeting this month.

San Francisco

Dr. Lillien Martin who, until 27 years ago was Professor of Psychology at Stanford University, ended a long life of exceptional usefulness, recently. She was born in Olean, N. Y., in 1851. Graduated from Vassar, she attend the University of Goettingen—their first woman student—and won the coveted degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Bonn. She founded the first child guidance clinic in the United States, and from that work grew her work for the aged. "When the report on one of her boys concluded with an account of a bullying grandfather and a sentence 'The problem is how to scrap the old man,' Dr. Martin scribbled on the margin 'Not scrap—salvage'," said the Palo Alto *Times*. Not peace, resignation and contentment, but active, varied lives was her prescription for the aged. She took her own medicine. At 76 she learned to drive an automobile. At 78 she visited the Orient. At 79 she went through Russia. At 86 she went to Central America to study Mayan civilization. Eighty-eight found her in South America crossing the Andes. Eighty-nine, 90 and 91 found her hard at work at her old age center in San Francisco. Before women gained the vote Dr. Martin was president of the College Equal Suffrage League.

Veterans of the suffrage fight, in the light of this great life, can any of us stop until the Equal Rights Amendment is part of the Constitution?

CONNECTICUT

Following the action of the Board of Directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, endorsing the Equal Rights Amendment last July at Swampscott, the Board of Directors of the Connecticut State Federation endorsed the Amendment at its recent meeting. This action had been preceded by the endorsement of the Amendment by the Westport Woman's Club.

DELAWARE

Among those speaking on the Radio on August 23rd in honor of Woman Suffrage Day was our honored Past Chairman, and present Chairman of the Library Committee, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles. Mrs. Hilles spoke over WDEL in Wilmington.

The magnificent work done by the Delaware State Chairman, Miss Marie Lockwood, on behalf of the Amendment, has been temporarily suspended because of a serious broken ankle which has forced Miss Lockwood to remain in the hospital.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Packed to the doors with guests—spilling out into the hall, the dining room, and sitting on the stairs—was the National Headquarters when the D. C. Branch met to celebrate the 23rd Anniversary of the adoption of the Woman Suffrage Amendment. Marcella Hendricks sang with great charm a number of songs, and her rendition of the "March of the Women" will long be remembered by her appreciative audience. Katherine Devereux Blake, daughter of a great pioneer, Lillie Devereux Blake, herself an educator, peace worker, suffrage worker, equal rights worker, a woman of great beauty and majesty, gave an address on women's contribution to winning and preserving peace, which contained facts and advice not to be gained elsewhere. Miss Blake has accepted an invitation to speak again on Elizabeth Cady Stanton Day, November 12th. Congressman Charles S. Dewey of Illinois, in his speech, emphasized the contribution of Frances E. Willard to the suffrage movement and declared his whole-hearted support of the Equal Rights Amendment. Mrs. Dewey was a most gracious member of the receiving line at the reception held at the close. The Branch Chairman, Miss Mary E. Downey, presided with her usual skill and charm.

FLORIDA

Mrs. Ethel Ernest Murrell, Florida State Chairman, visited Headquarters for a week this summer for the purpose of starting the activities of the National Speakers' Bureau, of which she has accepted the chairmanship. Mrs. Murrell spoke at a tea held in the Alva Belmont Garden in her honor, and interviewed the press and such members of the Florida delegation as had remained in Washington.

Marjorie Varner, Second Vice Chairman of the South Florida Branch and State Publicity Chairman, was elected Vice President for the State of Florida of the National Association of Women Lawyers, at its recent meeting in Chicago, which is the top office of that organization in Florida. Mrs. Murrell was elected the Fourth Vice President and as such will serve as Legislation Chairman for the Lawyers.

MAINE

Work for the Equal Rights Amendment has taken on impetus in Maine. Anita Pollitzer, Vice-Chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National Woman's Party, addressed a meeting of the Portland branch of the Federation of Busines sand Professional Women's Clubs in September which was attended by representative Maine women. Mrs. Robert Whitehouse, beloved leader of women, will again become Maine chairman of the Woman's Party. Action in behalf of the Amendment was emphasized by all present.

MARYLAND

Laura M. Berrien, National Treasurer, took the occasion of Woman Suffrage Day to announce an important bequest to the N. W. P. At the D. C. Branch meeting, at Headquarters, she read the letter from Helen Elizabeth Brown, printed in full in this issue, conveying a check of $500 from the estate of the valiant Maryland pioneer, Emma Maddox Funck.

Miss Downey called on Mrs. Alma Harrison Ambrose, the Maryland State Chairman and all visiting members from Maryland to stand while Laura Berrien on behalf of the National Council thanked them for their generous support. Mrs. Ambrose responded.

MASSACHUSETTS

Under the direction of Edith Bartlett Conway, State Chairman, and her Executive Board, a meeting was recently held in Boston at which Anita Pollitzer was the principal speaker. The Hon. Thomas J. Lane was urged in powerful resolutions passed at the meeting to give his full and unqualified support to the amendment.

MICHIGAN

The Michigan Branch, which has not relaxed one moment throughout this hot summer, is circulating a petition to their Senators and Representatives in Washington to vote favorably on the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution.

Mrs. Phoebe C. Munnecke, Branch Chairman, writes: "As you know, our ruling is that each new member must subscribe to EQUAL RIGHTS, which in my opinion is the most important message we have to offer." [With this sentiment the Editor is in hearty accord!]

$153 was contributed by Michigan in June, as follows: $50 by the Branch and 50 in amounts of $5 each from the following members: Lula E. Bachman, Lucia V. Grimes, Georgia Lightfoot, Martha McKay, Annette Means, Phoebe C. Munnecke, Zaio A. Woodford, Mrs. Amelia Woodford, Mrs. James R. Walsh, Mrs. George H. Zimmerman; $2 from Selah W. Mullen, $1 from Katheryne Link. Bravo, Michigan!

The following officers were re-elected at the recent Annual Meeting: Chairman, Phoebe C. Munnecke; First Vice Chair-

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Our New State Chairmen

The National Woman's Party welcomes five new state chairmen.

North Carolina's Mrs. Charles R. Whitaker accepted the state chairmanship as a direct result of a visit to her city of Hendersonville by our National Speakers' Bureau Chairman, Mrs. Ethel Ernest Murrell. Mrs. Murrell spoke this summer before a number of groups in North Carolina, thereby giving most effective aid to the organization of the North Carolina Branch.

In Maine, our new Chairman, Mrs. Florence Brooks Whitehouse, is really an old Chairman of the Woman's Party. She was a leader in suffrage days and managed the ratification of the 19th Amendment in her state. Illness in her family prevented her from working actively for several years. She traveled 200 miles to attend a recent meeting in Portland at which Anita Pollitzer, New York City Chairman, was the speaker, and since she "could not bear to think of Maine's lagging behind," has started her work again for the Amendment.

Pennsylvania now comes in under the leadership of Mrs. Helen Underwood Loewen. Mrs. Loewen is Recorder of Deeds at Harrisburg and a leader of women in her State.

One of our national vice-chairmen has accepted the Vermont Chairmanship. She is Mrs. Clarence M. Smith, who has on her committee Miss Edith J. Goode, also a member of the National Council. Mrs. Betty Gram Swing, whose enthusiasm for woman's rights took her into the heart of the suffrage drive, and Miss L. J. C. Daniels, who has long supported the movement, are two others who are helping actively in Vermont.

Connecticut's new Chairman is Dr. Emily Dunning Barringer. Dr. Barringer's recent experience with the handicaps placed upon women physicians who sought to enter the armed services convinced her of the necessity for a national amendment giving women equality before the law. Dr. Barringer led the campaign which was finally successful in getting through Congress a bill which gave women doctors the right to serve in the Army. Dr. Barringer saw that every new step women wanted to take would require new equality legislation and so became convinced that an equality Amendment to the Constitution was the only way of securing justice for women. She is bringing her great personal influence and prestige to the aid of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Radio Address Of Mrs. Hilles

(Continued from Page 68)

ness the women doctors, who are to have official rank ONLY during the war.

Already the State Federations of Women's Clubs, in Maine, Arizona, Michigan, and the District of Columbia, have endorsed the Equal Rights Amendment, while many regional and local clubs have endorsed it. Twenty-five National organizations have endorsed it, more than three hundred State, regional and local organizations of women, representing social, political, industrial, business and religious groups, have endorsed it. Here in Delaware, both the Republican and the Democratic State platforms have an Equal Rights plank, and our entire Congressional delegation has agreed to support it.

The present position of the Equal Rights Amendment is this—it is on the calendar of the U. S. Senate, and in the House of Representatives it is before the Judiciary Committee with unanimous favorable recommendation from the Sub-committee. Women of Delaware, I appeal to you, let us range ourselves on the side of a great principle, and hasten the day when "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied by the United States, or by any State on account of sex".

Roll Call Of The States

(Continued from Page 70)

man, Zaio A. Woodford; Second Vice Chairman, Olive Hurlburt; Third Vice Chairman, Constance Cotter; Corresponding Secretary, Margaret Hampshire; Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Charlotte Willis; Recording Secretary, Lily Ann Barron; Treasurer, Matha H. McKay. Members of the Board of Directors, Lucia V. Grimes, Georgia Lightfoot, and Annette Means; Parliamentarian, Emma Fox.

NEW YORK

Mrs. Ogden Reid, Vice President of the Herald Tribune, has accepted membership on the National Advisory Committee of the National Woman's Party.

Mrs. Edna S. Capewell has addressed a spirited and inspiring message to the women of the 24th Congressional District, of which she is the Chairman. Space prevents our publishing it, but a request to Mrs. Capewell, 78 Mile Square Road, Yonkers, would secure a copy.

In *Woman's Day* for August appeared an inspiring article by Anita Pollitzer, which no member of the N. W. P. can afford to do without. Write to *Woman's Day*, Stores Publishing Company, Inc., 19 West 44th street, New York 18, N. Y. Price 3 cents.

PENNSYLVANIA

Endorsements of the Equal Rights Amendment are reaching Headquarters from both Democratic and Republican groups. During the hot primary campaign just terminated speakers were heard on behalf of the Amendment and resolutions demanding its immediate and favorable report by the House Judiciary Committee were forwarded to the two Pennsylvania members, the Hon. Francis E. Walter and Hon. Louis E. Graham.

Mrs. Helen V. Loewen, Recorder of Deeds, at Harrisburg, has accepted the position of State Chairman of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Mary Stockton Brown of Philadelphia will remain Vice Chairman. Mrs. Brown is holding a meeting at her home, 8318 Seminole Ave., at 3 P. M. on Thursday, October 7th, at which Mrs. Loewen will be the chief speaker.

TENNESSEE

In the report of the work in Tennessee, received from the State Chairman, Mrs. Beryl R. Hovnanian, it is stated: "As this summer, the hottest in twelve years, draws to a close, I look forward confidently to greater activity and success in our educational campaign here. I am happy to be working with you and I am grateful for the fine work which you have all done and are doing on behalf of women."

WYOMING

Lizabeth Wiley, Wyoming State Chairman, writes: "Women must demand Justice, not just beg for a handout."

Radio Talk By Laura M. Berrien

(Continued from Page 62)

they are carrying on (even while the opponents of the Amendment are acquiescing in the suspension of laws limiting the working hours of women, now that they are so greatly needed), the Regional War Labor Board III for Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Baltimore has stabilized the rate of pay for "Accounting clerk—male" at $31 a week, but for "Accounting Clerk—female" it is $23 a week ($8 dieffrence). The rate of pay for the "Bookkeeper—male" is $35 a week, and for "Bookkeeper—female" is $22 a week, a difference of $13 a week. Could any clearer need for the Equal Rights Amendment be shown?

Another ominous warning to women is found in the report on "Employment after the War," prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the American Federation of Labor, according to the Washington Star, August 20th, Point 5 of this report suggests the "Voluntary withdrawal from the labor markets of as many women . . . as possible."

Withdrawal might mean starvation, or degradation or dependance, or uselessness.

Employment! What does that word mean to you? Does it imply independence, or ability to do things for those you love, or joy, or usefulness, or all of these?

As a practical matter women cannot face the dark days ahead with discriminatory laws staring them in the face. As a matter of principle, they will not!

Moreover we must hastily secure the passage of the Amendment to prevent embarrassment to our country as it boasts to all the world that it is a land of equal opportunity.

A Feminist Thinks It Over

By ALMA LUTZ

The Equal Rights Amendment

A REQUIREMENT OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

THE basic principles underlying democratic government are best expressed by two phrases, "All men are created equal" and "Equal justice under law." These principles must necessarily apply to all citizens without distinction of race, religion, color, or sex, or the legal bases of our democracy are incomplete.

Supreme Court decisions, based on common law, and many laws on the statute books of our States show that, so far as the law is concerned, women have been left outside the pale and that these two basic principles of democracy have not been applied to them.

The remedy is at hand in the Equal Rights Amendment, now before Congress, which reads:

> Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

This Amendment will remove from the law of our land the stigma of "a defect of sex," inherited from the code of law of another age. Such a Bill of Rights for women is long overdue and is a demand of these times. Fighting a World War to preserve democratic government, we must at the same time strengthen democratic government at home, rebuild our fences where they have fallen down or where they have been forgotten.

The Equal Rights Amendment has ardent supporters among men and women who love and understand freedom. Among them are some of the great men and women of our country. They maintain that it is unquestionably the duty of the Congress to refer to the States for ratification this measure which will complete the democratic structure of our government.

Just as there were men and women in 1776 who were horrified at the Declaration of Independence and its principle of equal rights for all men, rich and poor, well-born and low-born, and worked against the incorporation of democratic principles in our Constitution, just so now there are men and women who feel it their duty to work against an Equal Rights Amendment. Their arguments are much the same. Then as now they confused the word identity with equality. Then they insisted that all men were not equal, that they could not be made equal by law, that the well-born, educated, wealthy country gentleman and the rough frontiersman could never be equal, and that therefore equality before the law was a snare and a delusion. They believed firmly and sincerely that the fine-sounding phrase "All men are created equal" was a rabble-rouser which would harm rather than help those it was meant to set free.

Just so today, 80 so-called leaders of women, in a statement sent to all members of the Congress, repudiate the principles of democratic government by opposing the Equal Rights Amendment. They bring out the old argument that equality means identity, saying that men and women cannot be made identical by law. There is no question of identity in the great principle of "equal justice under law". We have learned that men do not have to be identical in order to have this principle apply to them, nor do they have to be identical "in economic and social functions or in physical capacity". Neither do men and women need to be identical in order that they shall have "equal justice under law".

Reactionary women of today, like the Tories of yesterday, want to protect those who, they believe, are unqualified by nature to be equal, by keeping them from equal rights before the law. But the men who fought in the Revolution were not fooled by the sophistry of this kind of protection. They knew that their protection lay in laws and in a constitution based on the principle of equal rights for all men. Women likewise can find no protection comparable with equal rights before the law.

Women who actually believe in democratic government will not be misled by the juggling of words, by the ruse of protection, or by statements of so-called experts. They will remember that the Axis Nations insisted that women were in a class apart, unfit for the rights of men because of their different economic and social function and physical capacity. They will beware of such philosophy, even if it is offered in good faith by so-called leaders of American women.

If we are to be true to the principles upon which our Nation was founded, we must not rest until a guarantee of "equal justice under law" for women is written into the Constitution of the United States.

Florence Bayard Hilles Library

MARY ELIZABETH DOWNEY, *Librarian*

The Library takes this occasion to call the attention to our readers to the instructive and educational document: "Questions and Answers on the Equal Rights Amendment," prepared by Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, Chairman of the Research Department, which is of inestimable value not only as information for Members of Congress, and our own workers, but will be equally useful for workers in the States during ratification period.

The National Woman's Party extends its thanks and appreciation to Mrs. Weed for her work in preparing this needed and outstanding document.

It is now printed in permanent form as a Senate Document through the courtesy of Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont. Copies may be obtained at 5 cents apiece or $3.75 per hundred from Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

Calendar And Program

September—Feminist authors, past and present. For example, discussion of their work or reviews of their lives.

October—The National Woman's Party. For example, discussion of the Equal Rights Amendment, our sponsoring groups, or present-day feminists in the United States.

Special Announcement

In appreciation of Mrs. Hilles' long devotion to the cause of women and of her many gifts and great interest in the library of the National Woman's Party, the Library will be named in her honor on her birthday.

On Sunday, October 17, it will be officially named the Florence Bayard Hilles Library, as decreed by the Convention of October, 1942. From 4 to 6 P. M., there will be a program and reception to which all members are invited to attend.

JOIN THE WOMAN'S PARTY
Work with Women for Women

Have you paid your subscription for 1943? Only $1.00!